

FURTHER NOTES ON AUSTRALIAN COLEOPTERA,
WITH DESCRIPTIONS OF NEW GENERA AND
SPECIES.

By the Rev. T. BLACKBURN, B.A.

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VIII.

NITIDULIDÆ.

CRYPTARCHA.

I am at a loss to understand why *C. flavipennis* and *flavoguttata*, Reitter, are included by Mr. Masters in his Catalogue of Australian insects. The author of those species gives their habitat as "India, or."

COLYDIIDÆ.

MINTHEA.

I have before me several specimens of an insect which has recently been found in the South Australian Museum in the wood of native curiosities. It is evidently a member of this genus, originally founded on a South American species, and which has since been reported from New Guinea and the Malayan Archipelago. It appears to be very close to *M. similata*, Pasc., so close indeed that I do not think it well to give it a new name (especially when I consider the probability of its not being an indigenous Australian insect). I should judge, however, that it is a somewhat narrower and more elongate insect, from its differing thus from the figure of *M. squamigera*, Pasc., to which Mr. Pascoe calls *M. similata* "exceedingly like," without mentioning any difference of shape; moreover, Mr. Pascoe says that the prothorax of *M. similata* is anteriorly "somewhat broader than the head," whereas in the examples before me I do not think that the head is any narrower than the front of the prothorax; but as I do not find any other distinction, and the shape of *M. similata* is not actually stated, but only arrived at by inference, and the slight discrepancy in the width of the head may be a mere trifling error of observation, or even a sexual character, it is quite likely that this may be *M. similata*.

CUCUJIDÆ.

LÆMOPHLÆUS.

L. pusillus, Schönh. I have received examples of this apparently cosmopolitan insect (which I cannot ascertain to have been

previously recorded by name as Australian) taken in produce that was probably imported. I suspect, however, that this is in reality the insect which figures in Masters' "Catalogue" as *L. testaceus*, Fab. According to Dr. Erichson (Ins. Deutsch. III., pp. 320 and 321) the species which Fabricius described as *Cucujus testaceus* is a *Lamophilæus* (occurring under the bark of trees in Germany), quite distinct from the cosmopolitan *Cucujus pusillus* of Schön-herr, which lives on rice and other dry produce; but the latter was mistaken for the former by Stephens (Illust. Br. Ent. Maud. IV., p. 224), where it figures erroneously as *C. testaceus*, Fab. Dr. Erichson is confirmed in his statement by De Marseul in his Catalogue of European *Coleoptera*, and also by Gemminger and Harold. The insect now before me should, therefore, stand thus in our catalogue—

LEMOPHLÆUS (CUCUJUS) PUSILLUS, Schön.

L. (Cucujus) testaceus, Steph. (nec Fabr.).

I have not been able to ascertain on what authority *L. testaceus*, Fabr., is placed in Masters' Catalogue, and therefore I am, of course, unable to state positively that the German insect has not been found in Australia, but I should think it very improbable.

CLERIDÆ.

NATALIS.

N. hirta, sp. nov. Angusta; subcylindrica; pilis sat longis erectis dense vestita; ferruginea; oculis fortiter convexis, minoribus; elytris antice minus fortiter (postice gradatim subtilius) cancellato-punctulatis, interstitiis antice latis planatis alternis, mox pone basin gradatim angustioribus carinatis. Long., 9 l.; lat. $2\frac{1}{2}$ l.

A narrow convex species thickly clothed with erect hairs over the whole upper surface and the legs. The elytra are very peculiarly sculptured. The punctures in the rows are much smaller than in *N. porcata*, Fab., the interstices between the rows of punctures being even at the base quite as wide as the individual punctures in the rows; at the extreme base all the interstices (though flat) are a little raised, but at a very short distance behind the base the alternate interstices disappear altogether (or—more exactly—cease to be in the least degree elevated) while the others become narrower and more cariniform; in the apical half the sculpture of each elytron consists of four costæ (exclusive of the suture and the lateral margins), close to which on either side is a row of square punctures—the space between the first and second rows being perfectly flat, and not in the least elevated, that between the second and third strongly costate, and so on. The head and prothorax are very similar to those of *N. semicostata*, Blackb. (the latter being evidently wider, and more dilated later-

ally behind the middle than in *N. porcata*), but the antennal club does not differ notably from that of *N. porcata*. The ventral segments (of the example before me) are nitid throughout, and have a double system of puncturation (except on the broad riband-like band which forms the apical portion of the anterior four segments) consisting of a very fine, even, close puncturation, among which much coarser and somewhat squamose punctures are rather evenly but not closely mingled. The apical margin of the fifth ventral segment is very feebly bisinuate. The femora do not differ noticeably from those of *N. porcata*; the anterior and intermediate tibiae are arched, the hind tibiae straight.

W. Australia; Israelite Bay (Mr. French).

N. spinicornis, sp. nov. Elongata; sat plana; minus pubescens; ferruginea, annis (clava excepta) capite prothorace, et corpore subtus obscurioribus; oculis sat magnis minus convexis; antennarum articulo ultimo intus apice spina valida producta, articulis penultimis fortiter transversis; prothorace subcylindrico obsolete punctulato ad latera parum ruguloso, quam latiori vix longiori; elytris apice mucronatis, crassissime cancellato-punctulatis, puncturis apicem versus obsolete scintillis, interstitiis plerisque postice carinatis; femoribus posticis gracilibus, valde elongatis. Long., $9\frac{1}{2}$ — $11\frac{3}{5}$ l.; lat., $2\frac{2}{5}$ — $3\frac{1}{5}$ l.

A very remarkable species, and very distinct from all previously described. The elytra gradually and gently increase in width from the base hindward to about the middle, and then dilate almost suddenly to half again the width of their base. In the two examples before me (probably of the same sex) the ventral segments are somewhat closely and by no means finely squamose-punctulate, with some much finer puncturation intermingled, the puncturation being finer, closer, and less squamose about the middle (and especially near the apex) of the intermediate three segments. The apical margin of the fifth ventral segment is subtruncate and scarcely bisinuate. The front and intermediate tibiae are moderately arched, the hind tibiae straight. Of the elytral interstices all except the first and fifth are more or less carinate behind. The interstices are near the base very much narrower than the individual punctures in the rows.

S. Australia; near Adelaide.

N. lugubris, sp. nov. Elongata; minus convexa; minus pubescens; piceo-nigra, capillis aureis hic illic (praesertim in femorum anticorum parte inferiori, in tibiis apice intus, et in tarsis subtus) conspicue ornata; oculis sat magnis modice convexis; antennarum articulo ultimo subferrugineo sat lato apice oblique subtruncato, 10° manifeste (9° nullo

modo) transverso; prothorace quam longiori parum latiori, subcylindrico, obscure punctulato, ad latera minus ruguloso; elytris crassissime cancellato-punctulatis, puncturis in tertia partia apicali subobsoletis, interstitiis alternis postice fortiter carinatis; femoribus posticis sat gracilibus sat elongatis. Long., 12 l.; lat., $3\frac{3}{4}$ l.

This species cannot be far removed from the preceding one, which it resembles in the prothorax being only a little tumid laterally behind the middle, and in the hind femora being more slender and elongate (though not nearly so much in this species) than in *N. porcata* and others. The elytra are sculptured almost exactly as in *N. semicostata*, Blackb., but are very much less dilated behind the middle than in that species (which moreover has much shorter hind femora and straight intermediate tibiæ, smaller and more prominent eyes, shorter tarsi, &c.). In the example before me the longitudinal channel on the prothorax is very short indeed, but (judging from other species) it is probably variable. The ventral segments are very like those of *N. semicostata*, the middle of the second and third being opaque through the presence of very close minute puncturation (in this species, however, not pubescent, as in *semicostata*), and the apex of the fifth being distinctly bisinuate. The front and middle tibiæ are strongly curved, the hind tibiæ straight.

McDonnell Ranges, Central Australia; taken by Mr. A. S. Wild.

N. constricta, sp. nov. Minus angusta; parum convexa; pilis sat longis erectis dense vestita; elytris ad basin quam prothorax sat angustioribus postice fortiter dilatatis; ferruginea; capite, prothorace, femorum parte media, sternis, et abdominis lateribus plus minus infuscatis; elytris postice rotundatis, puncturis quadratis sat magnis seriatim instructis, interstitiis alternis sat fortiter elevatis. Long., 6 l.; lat., 2 l.

The head and prothorax are closely covered with fine puncturation with more sparse and much coarser punctures intermingled, the sides of the latter not very coarsely rugulose; the sculpture of the prothorax is in all respects very similar to that of *N. porcata*, Fab., but the segment is shorter, its length and width being equal. The extreme narrowness of the elytra at the base (where they are only about seven-tenths of their width near the apex and are decidedly narrower than the prothorax) at once separates this little species from its described congeners. The front and intermediate tibiæ are strongly arched.

Central Australia.

N. inconspicua, sp. nov. Elongata; sat convexa; postice parum dilatata; pilis longis erectis dense vestita; ferruginea,

capite prothorace sternisque plus minus infuscatis; elytris apice rotundatis, puncturis quadratis seriatim instructis interstitiis vix elevatis. Long., $5\frac{2}{3}$ —6 l.; lat., $1\frac{2}{3}$ — $1\frac{4}{5}$ l.

The sculpture of the head is close and confused, consisting of large and small punctures and numerous stria-like wrinkles much mixed together; that of the prothorax (which is distinctly longer than wide) is almost as in *N. porcata* but much less rugulose on the sides. The rows of punctures on the elytra are almost as in *N. porcata*; the interstices between the rows of punctures are almost flat, the alternate interstices however from some points of view appearing not quite so flat as the rest.

The long, closely set, erect hairs clothing the whole surface and the legs will at once distinguish this species from nearly all its described congeners. It differs from *N. hirta* by the absence of elytral carinae and from *constricta* by the elytra much wider than the prothorax, the prothorax longer than wide, &c., &c.

S. Australia; I do not know the exact habitat.

N. fasciata, sp. nov. Sat elongata; minus convexa; minus pubescens; ferruginea vel ferrugineo-picea elytris mox post medium obscure pallide fasciatis, oculis sat magnis modice convexis; antennarum articulo ultimo sat elongato apice obtuse acuminato, 10° manifeste (9° vix evidenter) transverso; prothorace quam longiori haud latiori, subfortiter minus crebre duplo-punctulato, lateribus pone medium sat fortiter rotundato-ampliatis, parte ampliata crassissime rugulosa; elytris crasse cancellato-punctulatis, puncturis postice obsolescentibus, interstitiis alternis postice plus minus carinatis; femoribus posticis minus gracilibus minus elongatis. Long., 8— $10\frac{1}{2}$ l.; lat. $2\frac{1}{2}$ — $3\frac{1}{3}$ l.

This species is near *N. porcata*, Fab., from which it differs *inter alia* in the strong lateral dilatation of the prothorax behind the middle, in the much greater prominence of the alternate interstices of the elytra as compared with the other interstices in the hinder part, in the presence of a distinctly apparent (though faint) fascia of a pallid colour running across the elytra immediately behind the middle, and in the puncturation of the ventral segments, which is of two different systems, one consisting of fine close punctures, the other of rather closely packed strong squamose punctures—much as in *N. hirta*. The puncturation on the prothorax also consists of fine and coarser punctures intermingled, but it should be noted that this puncturation is much less close and rugulose than on the prothorax of *N. cribricollis*, Spin. In one of the examples before me the fifth ventral segment is quite strongly, almost semi-circularly, emarginate all across its apical border; in the other example this segment is sub-bisinuately

truncate (the bisinuation scarcely indicated). The front and intermediate tibiæ are strongly bent.

N.B.—A third example—apparently immature—is entirely of a pale testaceous colour with the fascia scarcely indicated on the elytra.

S. Australia ; near Port Lincoln.

N. longicollis, sp. nov. Elongata ; minus convexa ; capillis longis dispersis vestita ; ferruginea ; oculis sat magnis sat convexis ; antennarum gracilium articulo ultimo sat elongato apice obtuse acuminato, 10° manifeste (9° vix evidenter) transverso ; prothorace quam latiori sat longiori, subfortiter minus crebre duplo-punctulato, lateribus pone medium modice rotundato-ampliatis, parte ampliata sat crasse rugulosa ; elytris crasse cancellato-punctulatis, puncturis postice minoribus, interstitiis alternis postice leviter carinatis ; femoribus posticis sat gracilibus sat elongatis. Long., $6\frac{2}{3}$ l. ; lat., $1\frac{1}{3}$ l.

Resembles *N. fasciata* but with unicolorous elytra, antennæ much more slender, prothorax decidedly longer than broad and less dilated laterally behind the middle (in the example before me the longitudinal channel on this segment is placed in a large deep depression), the hind femora much longer and more slender, &c. From *N. cribricollis*, Spin. (of which Dr. Sharp kindly identified an example for me), this species differs by its much less closely punctured prothorax. The general puncturation of the ventral segments is sparse squamose and rather coarse ; but the middle of the third and fourth of these segments is occupied by very strong, rather fine, and very closely packed punctures. The apical margin of the fifth ventral segment is truncate.

S. Australia ; near Adelaide.

SYNOPSIS OF SPECIES.

- A. Species of moderate size or small (not more than about an inch long).
- B. Apex of elytra not mucronate.
- C. Body above and legs not clothed with long close erect pilosity*
- D. Disc of prothorax not closely and evenly punctured.
- E. Intermediate tibiæ bent.
- F. Sides of prothorax very strongly vermiculate rugulose.
- G. Alternate interstices of the elytra much more costate than the rest.
- H. Prothorax gently transverse.
lugubris, Blackb.
- HH. Prothorax not wider than long.
fasciata, Blackb.

- GG. Alternate interstices of elytra not or scarcely more elevated than the rest. *porcata*, Fab.
- FF. Sides of prothorax much less rugulose than in *N. porcata*, *fasciata*, &c. *longicollis*, Blackb.
- EE. Intermediate tibiæ straight. *semicostata*, Blackb.
- DD. Disc of prothorax closely and evenly punctured. *cribricollis*, Spin.
- CC. Body above and legs clothed with close, erect, long pilosity.*
- D. Elytra wider at base than the prothorax.
- E. Elytra with strong widely separated carinæ behind the middle. *hirta*, Blackb.
- EE. Elytra with no distinctly cariniform interstices. *inconspicua*, Blackb.
- DD. Elytra narrower at base than the prothorax. *constricta*, Blackb.
- BB. Apex of elytra mucronate. *spinicornis*, Blackb.
- AA. Species of great size. *Titana*, Thoms.
- N.B.—Besides the above there is Sir W. Macleay's *N. Mastersi* (from Queensland), the description of which is not complete enough to enable me to place it in the tabulation. It seems, however, to be near my *fasciata*, but to have unicolorous elytra and the prothorax "much longer than wide."

CISSIDÆ.

CIS.

C. equalis, Blackb. I accidentally omitted to add to my description of this species (Trans., 1887, p. 268) the mention of the fact that the insect is found in hard fungi on trees near Port Lincoln.

LONGICORNES.

ENNEAPHYLLUS.

E. Rossi, sp. nov. ♂ Minus elongatus, postice leviter angustatus; sat nitidus; ferrugineus, mandibulis nigris, antennarum articulis basalibus et prothoracis lateribus picescentibus; elytris crasse punctulatis, obscure subcostatis; antennis corpore sat longioribus, articulis 3-10 ramos singulas minus elongatas emittentibus; segmento ventrali 5° apice arcuatim emarginato; oculis supra minus approximatis; corpore subtus pallidiori. Long., 13 l.; lat., 4½ l.

* Most species of the genus have a clothing of short semi-recumbent hairs mingled with a few long and erect, but this is quite different from the long close pilosity of the species included under "CC."

Resembles *E. aeneipennis*, Waterh.; compared with that species the general form is less elongate, and the elytra are more narrowed hindward. The elytra are much more coarsely punctulate, and the lamelliform processes of the antennal joints are much shorter, that of the third joint being scarcely longer than the fourth joint, those of the following joints increasing a little, but not one of them exceeding double the length of the joint from which it is given off.

Victoria; in the mountainous districts near Tarwin River in South Gippsland. Sent to me by Mr. C. French, and named (at his wish) in honor of the captor, Mr. Ross.

CERAMBYX PULLUS, *Newm.*

I believe this name to have crept into Masters' "Catalogue of Australian Coleoptera" by an oversight. Newman states that it is from New Zealand.

PACHYDISSUS.

P. boops, sp. nov. Nigro-piceus; sat dense griseo-sericeo pubescens; prothorace ad latera obtuse tuberculato, supra crasse rugato; elytris apice emarginatis, incisuræ angulis productis spiniformibus; subtus oculis sat approximatis, spatio inter oculos fortiter sat æqualiter punctulato vix leviter impresso haud transversim sulcato.

Maris antennis corpore paullo brevioribus; articulo 1° turbinato præthoracem nullo modo attingenti; 2° perbrevis fortiter transverso; 3° quam 1^{us} vix breviori, fortiter turbinato, quam latiori sat longiori; 4° quam 3^{us} manifeste nec multo breviori, vix angustiori, turbinato, quam latiori parum longiori; 5° 3° longitudine æquali, hoc sat angustiori, leviter turbinato; 6° multo angustiori, vix turbinato, quam 1^{us} parum longiori: ceteris simplicibus; segmento ventrali apicali postice bisinuato.

Feminae (? hujus speciei) antennis usque ad segmentum ventralem 3^{um} haud plane attingentibus, haud dilatatis; segmento ventrali apicali postice rotundato. Long., 14—15 l.; lat., 4—5 l.

The species of this genus are very difficult to separate *inter se* owing to the sculpture and pubescence of their upper surface being very uniform. The present species is very like *P. sericus*, Newm., from which it differs by the antennæ of the male having their dilated joints more strongly swollen and differently proportioned, and notably by the structure of the head, which appears to me to furnish the best specific characters in this genus. The eyes are a trifle more approximate above than in *P. sericus*, the interval between them being distinctly less wide in the male than the

length of the shortest line that can be drawn across the eye at its narrowest point (behind the antennæ). On the underside the eyes are much more approximate than in *P. sericus*. If the insect be turned upside down, so that the undersurface of the head is looked down upon, the width of the interval between the eyes is distinctly less than the width of the visible portion of either eye. The portion of the head between the eyes (on the undersurface) is evenly and somewhat closely and strongly punctulate, and bears a shallow impression near its front. In *P. sericus* the portion between the eyes of the undersurface of the head is distinctly wider than the width of the visible portion of either eye (similarly looked down upon), is not distinctly punctured, and bears an extremely deep transverse sulcus. The presence of this sulcus makes the front and hind margins of the same appear as two strong parallel costæ, so that from a certain point of view (looking from in front obliquely along the undersurface of the head) these two and the front margin of the submentum appear to be three strong parallel nitid ridges (almost like knife-edges). There is no such appearance on the undersurface of *P. boops*.

South Australia; basin of Lake Eyre.

P. Tatei, sp. nov. Nigro-piceus; sat dense griseo-sericeo pubescens; prothorace ad latera obtuse tuberculato, supra crasse rugato; elytris apice truncato-emarginatis, incisuræ angulis vix acutis; subtus oculis valde separatis, spatio inter oculos crasse sparsim obscure punctulato transversim manifeste concavo.

Maris antennis corpore multo brevioribus, præter modum dilatatis; articulo 1° ovato quam latiori parum longiori, 2° perbrevis quam longiori quater latiori, 3° 6° singulis 1° longitudine subæqualibus, 3° 4° que fortiter transversis, 5° paullo angustiori vix transverso, 6° quam 5^{as} sat angustiori quam latiori paullo longiori, 7° paullo longiori minus incrassato; ceteris simplicibus, segmento ventrali apicali postice leviter bisinuato.

Fem. latet.

This is one of the most remarkable *Longicornis* known to me, owing to the extraordinary shape and thickness of the antennæ in the male, which remind one of the horns of an ibex. At their widest part they are scarcely narrower (placed side by side) than the prothorax. The interval between the eyes on the upper-surface is considerably wider than the length of the shortest line that could be drawn across the eye behind the antennæ. The portion between the eyes on the undersurface is extremely wide, scarcely narrower than the widest part of the buccal cavity. In shape this piece of the undersurface of the head is not unlike that of *P. sericus*, Newm., but is wider and much less strongly sulcate

transversely. Its front edge is nitid and somewhat prominent, so that viewed from a point similar to that from which the undersurface of the head in *P. sericus* presents three transverse nitid ridges, the front of the submentum and of the piece between the eyes appear as two nitid ridges (the hindmost one of *P. sericus* appearing to be wanting). The feeble emargination of the apex of the elytra and the non-spiniform extremities of the same are also distinctive. From *P. boops* this insect is at once distinguished *inter alia* by the much wider separation of its eyes both above and beneath, and by its wonderful antennæ.

I have named this species after Prof. Tate, who has proved the singular versatility of his abilities in Natural History by discovering this and others of our most interesting Australian *Coleoptera*, in spite of his having treated the *Coleoptera* as quite a subordinate object of study.

South Australia; near Eucla.

N.B.—I have before me examples of all the described Australian species of this genus. *P. Australasie*, Hope, is distinguished *inter alia* by the antennæ of the male being much longer than the body; the structure of the head and eyes is almost as in *P. boops*. *P. picipennis*, Germ., has the antennæ of the male a little longer than the body, and the head and eyes very similar to those of *P. Tatei*, although on the undersurface the front margin of the piece between the eyes is much less prominent in an upward direction. *P. nubilus*, Pasc., has antennæ more feebly dilated in the male than in *P. sericus*, the structure of the head resembling that of *P. boops*, but with the eyes separated a little more widely above and much more widely beneath.

DIDYMOCANTHA.

D. nigra, sp. nov. ♀ (?) Elongata; nitida; nigra; femoribus basi rufis; antennis obscure rufis (articulis 1° omnino, 3° et sequentibus apicem versus, picescentibus); his corpore paullo minus dimidio brevioribus, nitidis, setis subtilibus elongatis sparsim vestitis, articulo 1° sat incrassato fortiter (ceteris subtiliter) punctulato quam 7^{us} vix longiori, 2° minuto, 3° omnium longissimo, 4° quam 3^{us} parum breviori, ceteris gradatim parum brevioribus, articulis 4-10 leviter compressis apice intus sat productis nec spinosis; prothorace quam longiori fere duplo latiori, crebre fortiter confluentur rugulose punctulato, in medio longitudinaliter irregulariter lævi, pilis sat brevibus erectis sparsim vestito, nec tuberculato nec spinoso, lateribus minus arcuatis mox pone apicem et ante basin constrictis; elytris fortiter sat crebre vix rugulose punctulatis singulis leviter bicostatis apice rotundatis; pedibus modicis sparsim setosis, femoribus posticis abdominis longitudinem mediam vix

attingentibus; oculis magnis reniformibus fortiter granulatis supra subapproximatis, subtus distantibus; palpis maxillaribus labialibus sat longioribus. Long., 11 l.; lat., 3 l.

The irregular levigate central line of the prothorax widens out just behind the middle into a somewhat quadrate space which is scarcely elevated above the general surface. The shape of the prothorax is a little difficult to describe; this segment is almost equally wide at the base and apex, but immediately behind the apex and in front of the base it suddenly dilates, the sides of this wider portion being scarcely rounded, but diverging slightly hindward. The sculpture of the prothorax and the somewhat elongate (as compared with the 4th) third joint of the antennæ are perhaps hardly consistent with a place in *Didymocantha*, but I do not find any other inconsistent characters.

Yilgarn, W. Australia; sent to me by C. French, Esq.

DEMONASSA MACLEAYI, *Pasc.*

There can hardly be a doubt that this is identical with *Lamia dichotoma*, Newm.; as the latter is the older name the synonymy will stand thus:—

Demonassa dichotoma, Newm. Zool. App., 1851, p. 179 [*Lamia (Symphyletes)*].

D. Macleayi, *Pasc.* Trans. Ent. Soc., 1859., p. 32 (*Zygocera*).

D. funeraria, Thoms. Syst. Ceramb., 1864, p. 328.

SYMPHYLETES.

S. modestus, sp. nov. Obscure ferrugineus, pube grisea umbrina aurantiacaque vestitus; prothorace antice angustato, supra bituberculato; elytris sat elongatis, distincte punctulatis, apice submarginatis dense hirsutis, parte antica fere dimidia (praesertim latera versus) sparsim sat fortiter granulatis. Long. 7 l.; lat., $2\frac{2}{5}$ l.

The derm is of a dull ferruginous, or neutral, tint, becoming a little brighter in the hinder half of the elytra and on the underside. The labrum is almost testaceous. The vestiture of the face consists of a dense mixture of rather long fulvous and grey pubescence. On the top of the head and on the prothorax the pubescence is dark-brown, mottled with orange. On the elytra a common triangular space (limited by the base and a line from each shoulder to a point on the suture situated at a distance from the base equal to a little more than a quarter of the length of the suture) is concolorous with the prothorax, or even a little darker; immediately behind this, on each elytron, another space (indefinitely triangular, limited behind by a line running from the suture at the apex of the dark basal common triangle to the lateral

margin a little in front of its middle) is clothed with pale-grey pubescence very conspicuously mottled with orange; the remainder of the elytra is clothed with ferruginous pubescence obscurely marked with greyish patches and numerous small but conspicuous and well-defined orange spots. On each elytron there are about 20 shining black pointed granules of moderate size placed almost entirely on the pale triangular patch, and running somewhat irregularly in about five longitudinal rows. The prothorax is about one-third again as wide as long, widest at the base, and narrowed to the front, the sides not toothed, and almost straight. The undersurface is clothed with whitish pubescence, the sides of the metasternum, the hinder part of each ventral segment, and various small spots being orange. The pubescence of the legs is for the most part brownish or fulvous, but it is whitish-grey on the undersurface of the femora. My example is a male; its anterior coxæ are not spined; its second ventral segment has on either side a large patch of dense silky pubescence (of pale-brown colour) as in *pubiventris*, Pasc. The antennæ are scarcely longer than the whole body; they are clothed with ferruginous pubescence, the extreme base and undersurface of the joints whitish, the undersurface with a close-set fringe of long pale-brown hair.

South Australia; Port Lincoln district.

PLATYOMOPSIS.

P. Frenchi, sp. nov. Picescens; pube cinerea et fumicolori dense vestita; prothorace tuberculis circiter 8 vix pone medium serie transversali positis; elytris apice truncatis, tuberculis numerosis (longitudinaliter seriatim dispositis) instructis, his pone partem basalem apicem versus gradatim minoribus, pube fumicolori humeros apicemque versus disposita et maculam subrotundam fere nigram in medio marginis lateralis formanti. Long., 7 l.; lat., $2\frac{1}{2}$ l.

The close-set pubescence covers the whole surface so densely that the derm (excepting the nitid tubercles) is entirely concealed. The general colour is ashy white, with a slightly ferruginous tone on the head and sterna. The appearance of markings caused by the presence of smoky-coloured pubescence takes the form of an ill-defined patch on the shoulder, a large well-defined spot on each side at about half the length of the elytra (round about which the whitish pubescence is at its whitest), and a large obscure apical patch, the front margin of which slopes away hindward on either side from the suture just behind its middle, reaching the lateral margin at a distance from the apex of about a third of its whole length. The row of eight small tubercles (of which the middle two are the largest, they only projecting above the pubescence), placed in a sinuous line, with its ends near the front

margin of the prothorax on either side, and its middle at about the centre of that segment, together with the disposition of the elytral tubercles, will distinguish this species from its described congeners. The elytral tubercles are smaller than in the allied species. In the hinder third part of the elytra they do not rise above the pubescence; they run in six or seven fairly regular longitudinal lines on each elytron (the first, third, and fifth rows containing the largest tubercles), and in each row no tubercles behind the front quarter of the elytra are nearly so large as some of those on the front quarter. The straight truncation (with its external limit not at all spiniform) of the apex of the elytra also seems to be a good character.

Yilgarn, W. Australia; sent to me by C. French, Esq.

PHYTOPHAGA.

POLYOPTILUS.

I believe *P. Lacordairei*, Germ., and *P. Erichsoni*, Germ., to be the male and female respectively of one species. My reasons for thinking so are that the two always seem to occur in company, and that all the examples I have dissected of the former are males and of the latter females. The principal difficulty that I see in the way of this conclusion is the existence of an insect which is described by Mr. Baly (Cist. Ent. II. p. 46) as the female of *P. Lacordairei*, of which I have an apparently identical example before me (its antennæ unfortunately have been broken off). This latter is very like *P. Lacordairei* ♂ and moreover is a female; its elytra are abbreviated and are dehiscient behind and its hind femora are unarmed. The armature of the hind femora however is certainly not a reliable sexual character as I possess ♂ examples of a species (described below) with unarmed femora—nor is the abbreviation of the elytra indicative of sex as the examples of *P. Erichsoni* before me are all females and all have fully developed elytra. I doubt whether the example with short elytra is *P. Lacordairei*—if it is I should take it to be an aberration—but I find that its prothorax is differently shaped, having its greatest width manifestly nearer to the middle than in *P. Lacordairei*, and moreover it comes from New South Wales where I am not sure that the latter species occurs. Some years ago I found a great number of *P. Lacordairei* and *Erichsoni* (*Lacordairei* much the more plentiful) promiscuously under stones near Port Lincoln, but there were no examples with shortened elytra among them. It is of course a possibility that my example with shortened elytra is not specifically identical with that described by Mr. Baly. As far as my observations go—I have dissected only the two forms described by Germar and the example with shortened elytra—the females of this genus, as

compared with the males, are in general stouter and more robust with the antennæ and tarsi less slender and elongated—and have the hind body much less pubescent, the outline of the latter from the hind coxæ to the apex (viewed from the side) being straight or somewhat convex, while in the males it is concave.

P. gracilis, sp. nov. ♂ *Angustus*; *elongatus*; *pubescens* (elytris *glabris* exceptis); *niger* vel *nigro-piceus*, elytris *fulvis* maculis *nigris* notatis, antennis *capite* prothorace et pedibus (femoribus, nisi basin versus, *piceis* exceptis) plus minus *rufescentibus*; antennis *gracilibus*, corpore *vix* brevioribus; *capite* prothoraceque *confertim* minus *fortiter* punctulatis; elytris *vix* striatis, obscure *lineatim* punctulatis, interstitiis hic illic *longitudinaliter* subcarinatis, femoribus *posticis* inermibus; *pedum* intermediorum tarsis *quam* tibiæ sat *longioribus*. Long., $4\frac{1}{2}$ l.; lat., $1\frac{1}{3}$ l.

The pitchy black markings on the elytra are all longitudinal, and are placed as follows:—Three (the middle one on the suture) running from the base a short distance hindward, one on each elytron (beginning between the hinder part of the sutural and external anterior marks) reaching to considerably behind the middle, one close to the external margin behind the shoulder, and three or four placed side by side between the hinder part of the elongate juxta-sutural mark and the lateral margin.

Compared with *P. Lacordairei*, the antennæ are considerably more slender than in that species; the prothorax is pubescent, narrower, its greatest width nearer the middle, a little flattened, more strongly and very much more closely punctured; the femora unarmed; the tarsi (especially the intermediate) longer and more slender, the elytra not distinctly striate in any part but with the interstices between the rows of punctures distinctly subcarinate here and there. The unarmed hind femora will separate the present species from all previously described in the genus unless it be *pachytoides*, Baly, the hinder femora of which are uncharacterised—but that species differs from the present one *inter alia* in having the surface of the prothorax “rugose, coarsely punctured.”

S. Australia; near Adelaide, &c.

P. robustus, sp. nov. ♂ *Sat* *elongatus*, *postice* *angustatus*; *piceus* vel *rufopiceus*, antennis *palpis* pedibusque *rufescentibus*, elytris *rufis* vel *testaceo-rufis* maculis *nigris* notatis; antennis minus *gracilibus* corpore *vix* brevioribus; *capite* *crebre* *fortiter*, prothorace sat *fortiter* minus *crebre*, punctulatis; elytris *fortiter* punctulato-striatis, interstitiis *vix* convexis sat *fortiter* punctulatis, striis *apicem* versus *obsoletis*; femoribus *posticis* in medio late obtuse dentatis, paullo ante

apicem dente valido curvato armatis ; pedum intermediorum tarsis quam tibiæ vix longioribus. Long., $4\frac{1}{2}$ l. ; lat., $1\frac{1}{2}$ l.

In the two examples before me the elytra bear a black blotch on the lateral margin close to the base and also a large basal spot of the same colour which includes the scutellum, and sends off several black lines running hindward, and in both examples the suture is black ; in one of them the lateral margin is narrowly piceous, and each elytron bears a large elongate, irregular, black blotch, commencing a good deal in front of the middle and reaching a good deal behind the middle, almost touching the suture and well separated from the lateral margin, and also a smaller black spot near the apex ; in the other example there is only one black spot (besides those near the front), which commences at the middle and reaches thence about half way to the apex, and the lateral margin is scarcely infuscate. This species seems to be distinguished from all previously described by the following characters in combination :—Prothorax not longer than wide, elytra strongly punctulate-striate with interstices punctured scarcely less strongly than the striæ. The antennæ scarcely differ from those of *P. Lacordairei* ; the prothorax is at its widest much nearer the middle than in that species ; the elytra are less parallel, being gently narrowed hindward from the base.

S. Australia ; I am not sure of the exact locality, but believe it to be in the Northern Interior.

PARACADMUS.

P. lucifugus, Baly. I have received from Mr. Froggatt, of Sydney, a specimen (said to be from the south of New South Wales) which is certainly, I think, this species—stated by its author to be from “Australia” without more exact mention of habitat. The example before me differs from the description—a very full one—in the following particulars, none of which could rightly be regarded as justifying specific separation—it is a little larger (long. 3 l., instead of $2\frac{1}{2}$ l.), the intermediate femora (not the hind only) are whitish beneath, the prothorax (which is said to have in the type a few small, indistinct, obscurely fulvous spots on either side of the “hinder disc”) has an interrupted flexuous fulvous line running forward from the base on either side, and gradually becoming indistinct towards the front ; the front angles of the prothorax do not to my eye appear to be “curved slightly outward,” the elytra behind are somewhat more than “obsoletely” costate, and the dark mark on the second and third ventral segments is wanting. There appears to be little doubt that *P. lucifugus*, Baly, is *Cadmus luctuosus*, Chp. ; the latter name being of prior date, the insect should be called *Paracadmus luctuosus*, Chp.

P. maculatus, sp. nov. Sat elongatus ; subtus pallide albo-flavus ;

pedibus (femoribus et tiliarum basi summa flavis exceptis) et antennis (articulis 6-9 flavis exceptis) nigris; supra niger; clypeo, labro, prothoracis marginibus (basi excepta) et utrinque vittalata antice abbreviata, in elytris singulis maculis discoidalibus 3 longitudinaliter positis (maculis intermediis quam ceterae majoribus), et elytrorum margine reflexo antice, laete flavis; capite creberrime rugulose subtilius, prothorace elytrisque crassissime rugulose, punctulatis; his postice subcostatis; antennis corpore sat longioribus. Long., $2\frac{1}{3}$ l.; lat., $1\frac{1}{5}$ l.

Australia; exact habitat unknown; a single example in the South Australian Museum.

PRIONOPLEURA.

P. crucicollis, Boisd. This is an extraordinarily variable species. I have before me a series which I obtained all together by sweeping *Eucalyptus*, and which unite *P. flavocincta*, Saund., with it, and go even beyond that variety to a form having the elytra almost entirely black, each bearing a large yellow spot. This latter* placed beside an ordinary specimen looks as if its markings are *essentially* different, but intermediate forms differ from typical *crucicollis* through a series in which the first departure varies only by the portion of the elytra lying between the two transverse series of black marks being slightly paler than the rest of the surface, and this pale portion in other specimens becomes still more conspicuous, and finally yellowish and bright yellow, while the black marks correspondingly unite together and overspread the part of the surface that is not yellow.

Cadmus cinnamomeus, Suff., is given by Gemminger and Harold as the female of *P. flavocincta*, Saund. I have never seen a specimen quite agreeing with Suffrian's type, which should have no markings at all on the prothorax, and therefore I am perhaps hardly justified in expressing a decided opinion, but it seems to me very probable that this also is a variety of *crucicollis*.

P. erudita, sp. nov. ♀ Minus elongata; subquadrata; supra ferruginea; capitis vertice et linea longitudinali antice bifurcata, prothoracis macula literam U simulanti et utrinque maculis aliis indeterminatis, scutello, et elytrorum maculis nonnullis fascias 2 (alteram pone basim alteram pone medium) interruptas formantibus, nigris vel nigro-piceis; corpore subtus pedibusque laete flavis, metasterni macula triangulari, femoribus tibiisque maculatim et tarsis, nigris; antennis gracilibus rufis, articulis basalibus 2 ultimoque nigris;

* Probably *Cadmus bimaculatus*, Dey. (never, I think, formally described), which Suffrian speaks of as a var. of *flavocincta*.

scutello puncturis nonnullis instructo, haud carinato; elytris sat crasse punctulatis, antice vix manifeste (postice sat evidenter) longitudinaliter costatis. Long. $2\frac{4}{5}$ l.; lat., $1\frac{3}{5}$ l.

The prothorax is more gibbous than is usual in the genus; it has no dorsal channel, and is coarsely sculptured; the dorsal mark resembling the letter U does not quite reach either the base or apex. The species should be placed among those with non-costate elytra, although there are distinct traces of costae near the apex, one or two of which appear from some points of view to run forward a little further than the rest. The markings on the elytra are very much as in *C. histrionicus*, Chap., or a typical example of *C. crucicollis*, Boisd. From the latter of these the non-costate elytra furnish a good distinction, from the former the slender antennae, which are a little longer than two-thirds of the body.

South Australia.

P. suturalis, sp. nov. ♂ Minus elongata; minus convexa; testaceo-ferruginea; capite (parte circa oculos excepta), prothoracis macula media longitudinali et nonnullis utrinque minoribus, scutello, elytrorum sutura humerisque, antennis (articulis 2-5 exceptis), metasterni macula media triangulari, femoribus subtus et supra, tarsorumque articulis ultimis 2, nigris; antennis corpori longitudine aequalibus; prothorace ad latera fortiter denticulato; scutello longitudinaliter fortiter carinato, opaco (carina marginibusque nitidis exceptis), crasse ruguloso; elytris confuse sat fortiter punctulatis. Long., 3 l.; lat., $1\frac{4}{5}$ l.

♀ Multo magis convexa, antennis corpore multo brevioribus rufis (articulo 1° excepto), elytris maculis nigris sat numerosis ornatis.

A male *Prionopleura* in the South Australian Museum (habitat unknown) seems to be referable to this species, although its antennae considerably longer than those of the type, and the absence of a black humeral spot on the elytra may possibly indicate a new species.

South Australia; near Port Lincoln.

The only species previously described as presenting the combination of non-costate elytra with a prothorax strongly crenulate on the sides are *P. cognata*, Saund., *4-tuberculata*, Suff., *histrionica*, Chap., and *rugicollis*, Gray. Of these, the former two are said to be the sexes of a single species, the male of which (*4-tuberculata*) differs from the present species *inter alia* by its pallid antennae and tubercled elytra, the female (*cognata*) by its very different markings, yellow scutellum, &c.; while *histrionica*, Chap., may be at once distinguished from it by the strongly com-

pressed apical joints of its antennæ, and *rugicollis* by its male having red antennæ. *P. salebrosus*, Guér., is described as entirely devoid of markings on the upper surface. *P. trispilus*, Chap., has the prothorax laterally denticulate and the elytra "*obsoletissime costata*," but even if the latter character represent a costation scarcely distinguishable from none at all, the antennæ, prothorax, and elytra are all described as quite differently coloured from those of the present species. All the other described species of *Prionopleura* are stated by their authors to have costate elytra or the prothorax non-denticulate, or both.

CHALCOLAMPRA.

C. rustica, sp. nov. Sat elongata; haud parallela; ænea, antennis palpisque testaceis, pedibus obscure rufis (femoribus paullo æneo-micantibus); prothorace duplo-punctulato; elytris subtiliter punctulato striatis, interstitiis planis crebre minus subtiliter punctulatis. Long., $2\frac{1}{2}$ l.; lat., $1\frac{2}{3}$ l.

The third joint of the antennæ is more than half again as long as the fourth. Compared with the common *C. ænea*, Boisd. (*acervata*, Germ.), the following points of difference may be noted (apart from colour):—The antennæ are very much more slender, the prothoracic punctures of the larger system are much smaller and less coarse, the prothorax is wider (being very fully twice as wide as long), and is narrower as compared with the elytra (which, at their widest, are more than half again as wide as it), the punctures in the elytral striæ are finer and much more closely placed, and the interstices of the elytra are more perfectly flat and are closely punctured. Of the previously-described species of *Chalcolampra* not differing from this one so conspicuously as to make comparison superfluous, *C. Hursti* has distinctly convex elytral interstices; *laticollis* and *simillima* have the prothorax as wide as the elytra; *parallela* has the elytra parallel (in this species they are oval), and *luteicornis* and *Adelaidæ* have the prothorax of equal width with the base of the elytra to which they are very exactly fitted (in this species the base of the elytra is considerably wider than the base of the prothorax).

Yilgarn, W. Australia; sent to me by C. French, Esq.

CALOMELA SEXMACULATA, Jac.

This species is stated in Masters' Catalogue to occur at Rockhampton, Queensland. On turning up the only reference given (E.M.M., 1885, p. 224), the habitat is found to be there entered as "Point Moresby, New Guinea." I suspect the name has found its way into the Australian Catalogue by an oversight.

PAROPSIS.

P. gibbosa, sp. nov. Ovata; in medio fortiter gibbosa; rufa, maculis albis elevatis numerosissimis ornatis; crasse rugulose sat crebre punctulata; prothoracis lateribus leviter arcuatis apice sat mucronatis. Long., $5\frac{1}{2}$ l.; lat., $3\frac{2}{3}$ l.

The gibbosity is so placed that (the insect being viewed from the side) the highest point is slightly in front of the middle of the elytra, but slightly behind the middle of the whole body, and that the height of the insect at that point is greater than half the length of the elytra. The colour is a decided red, with the antennæ-palpi and legs somewhat pallid, and the whole upper surface marked with ivory-like yellowish-white, as follows:—The labrum, six blotches on the head, the lateral and anterior margins and a number of indeterminate blotches on the prothorax, the scutellum, the anterior and lateral margins, and a great number of small blotches on the elytra and the tarsi. The puncturation of the whole upper surface is strong and rugulose; it is coarsest and least close on the elytra, closest and least coarse on the head. The puncturation of the summit of the gibbosity on the elytra is, however, sparse and not rugulose. The prothorax is twice and a half again as wide as long, the puncturation of its disc is somewhat intermediate in character between that of the head and of the elytra; the puncturation of its sides is very coarse and rugged.

Compared with *P. reticulata*, Marsh., apart from colour and the gibbosity of the elytra, the present insect has the head and disc of prothorax very much more strongly and closely punctured, the latter having its front angles less conspicuously mucronate, its sides much less strongly rounded, and its hind angles quite well defined. The elytra are sculptured (leaving the whitish blotches out of account) very much as those of *P. reticulata*, but are at the sides a little more coarsely, and behind a little more closely verrucose. The undersurface is scarcely different from that of *reticulata*. The apical ventral segment of the female is sparingly covered with fine, deep, and conspicuous punctures.

This species belongs to Dr. Chapuis' First Group of *Paropsis*.
Australia; I am uncertain of the exact habitat.

P. insularis, sp. nov. Subrotundata; convexa; fulvo-testacea, antennis extrorsum et abdomine subinfuscatis; prothorace ad latera rotundato-dilatato, disco sparsi indistincte punctulato, lateribus impressis sat crebre varioloso-punctulatis, angulis anticis sub-mucronatis posticis plane rotundatis; elytris crebre profunde punctulatis, interspatiis fortiter elevatis verrucosis.

Maris tarsorum anticorum articulo 1° subtus ovali planato.
Long., 5 l.; lat., 4 l.

The almost unicolorous fulvous or yellowish-brown colour, together with the non-bisinate sides of the prothorax and the elytra quite as strongly and closely verrucose as those of *P. reticulata*, Marsh., will distinguish this species from all its intelligibly described congeners appertaining to Dr. Chapuis' First Group (of which it is a member), except *P. reticulata*, Marsh., from which (disregarding colour) it differs (*a*) in shape, being evidently less strongly convex, and with a much more rounded outline, (*b*) in sculpture, the close-set wart-like elevations on its elytra being (not larger in area, but) more prominent than in *P. reticulata*, and more spread over the whole surface, being well defined even around the scutellum. The punctures on the disc of the prothorax are individually much less distinct than in *P. reticulata*, and are not collected into clusters as they are in that species. The prosternum resembles that of *P. reticulata*.

Kangaroo Island; taken by Mr. J. G. O. Tepper.

P. nitidissima, sp. nov. Breviter ovata; convexa; rufoferruginea; mandibulis apice, labro medio, antennis (articulis basalibus 4 exceptis), linea longitudinali media maculaque utrinque rotundata et in vertice et in prothorace, signaturis nonnullis longitudinalibus in elytris, mesosterni metasternique macula laterali, et genubus, nigris; capite prothoraceque minus nitidis subcoriaceis et crebrius sat subtiliter punctulatis, hoc quam longiori plus duplo latiori ad latera vix impresso; scutello elytrisque nitidissimis; illo lævigato; elytris crebre subtiliter (quam prothorax magis subtiliter) punctulatis, lineis longitudinalibus lævigatis vix manifeste notatis. Long., 5 l.; lat., 3 $\frac{2}{5}$ l.

In the example before me the black marks on the elytra appear to be fragments of three parallel longitudinal discal lines, of the inner two of which there is only a short piece slightly behind the base while the external one consists of a post-basal fragment, an elongate median piece, and a sub-apical spot; the short central longitudinal black line with a black spot on either side of it on both head and prothorax is a very distinctive character if constant. The prothorax at its widest is nearly half again as wide as across the tips of the front angles (which are well produced but not very acute), and is to the greatest width of the elytra about as 12 to 17; the sides have a distinct upturned (or thickened) margin, inside which is a well defined but narrow (scarcely wider than the margin itself) gutter; the thickened margin is not continued along the base, and only for a very short distance along the front; the sides diverge not very strongly and almost in straight lines from the front angles almost to the base and then are strongly rounded and converge to the base into which they merge without a distinct angle. The puncturation of

both prothorax and elytra is perfectly even (*e.g.*, does not alter its character at all towards the margins), except that on the elytra there is a scarcely traceable indication of some longitudinal laevigate lines (they are so faint and irregular on the example before me as to be perhaps only accidental). Looked at obliquely from the side, the humeral angles of the elytra appear very well defined and the external outline of the elytra is quite strongly concave from the humeral angles nearly to the middle of the margin. The under surface is nitid and without distinct sculpture. The prosternum is widely and strongly compressed along its whole length, the surface of the broad elevation thus formed being flattened and protruding well behind the anterior coxæ, its hinder extremity being strongly and triangularly emarginate; its width between the anterior coxæ is about equal to the width of the anterior tibiæ at their apex. This species belongs to Dr. Chapuis' Second Group of *Paropsis*.

N. S. Wales, Richmond River district; sent to me by Mr. T. G. Sloane.

P. hemisphærica, Chap., var. ? *Meyricki*. Hemisphærica; valde convexa; nitida; supra rufo-testacea, capite paullo obscuriori, mandibulis apice et antennis (articulis basalibus nonnullis exceptis) nigris; subtus nigra, lateribus metasterni medio et abdominis apice ferrugineis; pedibus ferrugineis; capite crebre sat crasse punctulato haud longitudinaliter impresso; prothorace quam longiori fere triplo latiori, crebre subtilius subaspere punctulato, ad latera paullo crassius punctulato leviter impresso; scutello punctulato; elytris sat fortiter sat crebre (quam prothorax minus crebre) punctulatis, interstitiis crebre minute punctulatis, lineis longitudinalibus sublævibus vix manifeste notatis. Long., $3\frac{2}{5}$ —4 l.; lat., $2\frac{2}{5}$ —3 l.

The shape of the prothorax is characteristic; looked down upon from the point whence its length seems greatest the head has almost the appearance of being inserted into a cavity formed by three straight lines constituting the front margin of the prothorax, and a line drawn across the greatest width of the prothorax (where it is about half again as wide as across the tips of the front angles) would fall scarcely behind its line of contact with the back of the head; the sides and base of the prothorax form an almost continuously even curve; the sides have a well-defined thickened margin, inside which the lateral gutter is a mere stria, and this thickened margin is quite defined all along the front margin and base. The puncturation of both prothorax and elytra is a little coarser and stronger near the lateral margins than elsewhere. Looked at obliquely from the side the humeral angle of the elytra appears much rounded off and the external outline of the elytra appears as somewhat evenly and gently con-

vex with a long slight sinuation behind the middle. The under-surface is nitid and strongly and sparingly punctured except on the metasternum, the greater part of which is hardly punctulate, but is transversely strigose. The prosternum is narrowly carinate, the carina being flattened above and sulcate down the middle; between the anterior coxæ it is scarcely so wide as the width of the second joint of the maxillary palpi. The convexity of the body is so great that if it be looked at from the side the length of the elytra is only about one-seventh greater than the height of the insect (*i.e.*, the distance from the under to the upper surface). The antennæ are three-fifths as long as the whole body. Belongs to Dr. Chapuis' Second Group of *Paropsis*.

This species is perhaps a form of *P. hemisphærica*, Chap., stated to be from "Australia" without more precise mention of locality. As I have before me several specimens all differing from the description in the middle part of the metasternum being more or less testaceous and the antennæ (except at the base) being quite black, it does not seem out of place to give it a distinctive name as being at least a well-marked variety.

W. Australia; taken by E. Meyrick, Esq.

P. mimula, sp. nov. Hemisphærica; valde convexa; nitida; rufo-testacea, palporum articulo ultimo et antennis (articulis basalibus nonnullis exceptis) nigris; capite crebre sat fortiter punctulato haud longitudinaliter impresso; prothorace quam longiori duplo latiori, subtiliter sat sparsim punctulato, ad latera crasse punctulato nec impresso; scutello haud punctulato; elytris sat fortiter sat crebre (quam prothoracis disco multo fortius) punctulatis, interstitiis minute nec confertim punctulatis, lineis longitudinalibus sublævibus vix manifeste notatis. Long., $3\frac{2}{5}$ l.; lat., 3 l.

Apart from the differences of puncturation, &c., mentioned above, this species is very like *P. Meyricki*, but is even more spherical than that species. The shape of the prothorax is almost identical in the two, but in the present species that segment is (by measurement) decidedly less strongly transverse than in the other. The undersurface has no distinct puncturation. The external outline of the elytra and the structure of the prosternum are as in *P. Meyricki*. The antennæ are distinctly shorter than in that species. This insect, as also the preceding one, differs from its near allies in the combination of antennæ quite black (except near their base) with the almost complete absence on the elytra of longitudinal lævigatæ spaces.

South Australia, Yorke's Peninsula.

P. confusa, sp. nov. Ovata; sat convexa; nitida; testacea, elytris (his fusco-punctulatis), et nonnullis exemplis pro-

thorace abdomineque, plus minus fusco-umbratis; prothorace quam longiori vix duplo latiori, sat crebre duplo-punctulato, latera versus profunde impresso et crassius punctulato, angulis anticis productis acutis posticis rotundatis, lateribus pone medium sat rotundatis antice vix sinuatis; scutello subtiliter sparsim punctulato; elytris subfortiter sat crebre confuse punctulatis, lineis longitudinalibus sublævibus vix manifeste instructis, puncturis circa scutellum magis sparsim positis. Long., $3\frac{1}{5}$ — $3\frac{3}{5}$ l.; lat., $2\frac{2}{5}$ — $2\frac{3}{5}$ l.

The sexes do not seem distinguishable externally except by the usual characters of the tarsi. The prothorax is at its widest a little in front of the base, which is about half again as wide as the front. The puncturation of the head scarcely differs from that of the prothorax; it consists of larger and smaller punctures rather evenly mingled, the larger punctures, however, being much smaller than those on the disc of the elytra. The lateral impression of the prothorax is particularly well marked, but the puncturation of the lateral surface is not so coarse as in many others of the genus. There is no marginal space of the elytra definitely marked off by its special puncturation, but the puncturation of the general surface becomes evidently stronger as it approaches the margin. The shoulders are much rounded, and the elytral outline is scarcely sinuate behind them. The prosternum is moderate, sulcate down the middle, gradually wider hindward; at its hind apex (which is rounded) about as wide as the truncate apex of the maxillary palpi. The undersurface is almost lævigate, except the hind body, which bears some fine sparse puncturation. The antennæ reach back to about the apex of the metasternum. In some examples they are a little infusate towards the apex.

This species belongs to Dr. Chapuis' Second Group of *Paropsis*, on account of its elytral puncturation being non-rugulose, and not running in rows. It does not seem very close to any previously-described species.

Kangaroo Island; taken by Mr. J. G. O. Tepper.

P. circumdata, Newm. The brief description of this species is almost word for word identical with the description of *P. rufipes*, Fab. In the absence of any direct evidence to the contrary, Newman's name should be dropped as a mere synonym.

P. aenea, sp. nov. Ovals; convexa; nitida; rufo-testacea, capite prothoraceque plus minus ænescentibus, elytris æneo-vel viridinigris, antennis corporis dimidio brevioribus; capite sat fortiter punctulato; prothorace quam longiori multo plus duplo latiori, crebrius subtilissime (latera versus puncturis nonnullis sat magnis additis) punctulato, a basi ad apicem arcuatim angustato, angulis anticis parum productis parum

acutis, posticis bene distinctis, lateribus leviter sat æqualiter rotundatis; scutello haud punctulato; elytris vix striatis, striis subtiliter punctulatis, interstitiis punctulatis, puncturis in interstitiis quam in striis vix subtilioribus. Long., $2\frac{1}{2}$ —3 l.; lat., $1\frac{3}{5}$ — $1\frac{4}{5}$ l.

This species has a certain superficial resemblance to a *Gyrinid*. I have seen a good many specimens, and they do not show any tendency to variation except in the extent of the æneous colouring on the head and prothorax. The elytra are of a deep black-green colour, without any other tint whatever except at the base of the epipleuræ, of which the inner portion of the dilated piece (adjacent to the metasternum) is invariably bright-testaceous. The head (especially towards the sides and on the clypeus) is more strongly punctured than the disc of the prothorax or the elytra. The prothorax is punctured about as strongly (on the disc) as the interstices of the elytra, which are not much more finely punctured than the fine scratch-like striæ; the punctures in the interstices differ a little in character from those of other parts of the surface, being like fine somewhat longitudinal scratches. The prosternum is carinate along its whole length, the carina prominent and acute in front, gradually dilated hindward, at its truncate hind-extremity slightly wider than the length of the basal joint of the antennæ, bisulcate, the space between the sulcæ (or striæ) convex. The under surface is very nitid, scarcely distinctly punctulate.

Dr. Chapuis has very briefly described two species (*P. æneipennis* and *subænescens*) from Queensland and New South Wales which seem to be near the present insect. They, however, both appear to be smaller than the smallest specimen I have seen of *P. ænea*; the former is said to be "*ovata*" and the latter "*breviter ovata*," and in neither case does the description of colour quite agree with the present insect, which at any rate (even if the discrepancies in size and shape can be got over) is a well-marked local form in point of colour.

South Australia.

P. polyglypta, Germ. Dr. Chapuis is, I think, in error, in regarding this as identical with *P. intacta*, Newm. The description of the latter species is an exceptionally poor one, relating literally only to size, colour, and markings. *P. polyglypta*, on the other hand, is well and sufficiently described. Newman states that his insect came from Port Philip, and Germar that his was taken near Adelaide. Now a species agreeing well with Germar's description is very plentiful around Adelaide, and is undoubtedly *P. polyglypta*, and I have before me from Melbourne a species perfectly distinct from *polyglypta*, and agreeing with Newman's description of *intacta* quite as well as Germar's *polyglypta* does. The colour and markings of these two do not

differ in any way that I can specify; *polyglypta* being very variable in markings it is probable that the other is also variable. The male of the Victorian insect, which I regard as *P. intacta* (I have not seen a female) is distinctly shorter (in proportion to its length) than the male of *P. polyglypta*, with more rounded sides. In *polyglypta* the prothorax is quite distinctly more transverse, being (by measurement) very nearly twice and a half as wide as long; its base is not quite half again as wide as its front margin, its sides are very evidently rounded, and its greatest width is well in front of the base. In *intacta* the same segment is scarcely twice and a-third as wide as long, its base is slightly more than half again as wide as its front margin, its sides are only very slightly rounded, and its greatest width is almost at the actual base.

P. Froggatti, sp. nov. ♀ Ovata; sat nitida; supra testaceo-livida; capitulis macula media magna, prothoracis macula media magna et utrinque maculis 2 minoribus longitudinaliter positus, scutello pro parte, et elytrorum singulorum macula humerali sutura striisque 10, nigricantibus; subtus atra, nitida, pro- et meso-sternis ad latera rufescentibus; pedibus palpibus et antennis testaceis (harum parte dimidia apicali nigricanti); capite prothoraceo crebre duplo-punctulatis, hoc latera versus late impresso vix crassius punctulato; scutello laevi; elytris profunde striatis, striis irregulariter fortiter biseriatis punctulatis, interstitiis fortiter convexis nullo modo (nisi juxta basin) punctulatis. Long., 7 l.; lat. 5 l.

Very much like *P. polyglypta* and *intacta* in respect of the colouring and pattern of the upper surface, but at once distinguishable from both those species by the perfectly black underside (paler only on the sides of the head, prosternum and mesosternum), and by the entirely different sculpture of the elytra, on which the striæ are deeper, and especially wider, each bearing very evidently *two* rows of coarse punctures, somewhat mixed together, and the interstices are quite strongly convex, and in their hinder two-thirds entirely devoid of puncturation. The female differs from that of *P. polyglypta* in its elytra being decidedly more (and more abruptly) widened behind the middle.

New South Wales, taken in the Australian Alps; and sent to me by Mr. Froggatt, of Sydney, to whom I have much pleasure in dedicating the species.

PAROPSIS NIGERRIMA, *Germ.*

This species is, I think, only a variety of *P. alternata*, *Germ.*, with the testaceous markings absent. I can find no other distinction.

PHYLLOTRETA.

P. australis, sp. nov. Subovata; nigra; antennis (harum articulo 5° paullo elongato) tibiisque basi rufis vel testaceis, elytris vitta discoidali (basi introrsum flexa, apice intus leviter arcuata et extus leviter dilatata) flavo instructis; supra confertim punctulata. Long., 1 l.; lat., $\frac{1}{2}$ l.

Extremely like the European *P. undulata*, Kuts., the yellow stripe on the elytra being quite as in that species; but the puncturation throughout is very much closer and finer. From *P. bivittata*, Waterh. (the previously described Australian species of the genus), this species differs in the colouring (Mr. Waterhouse says that the antennæ and legs of his insect are invariably totally black), and also apparently in the puncturation; Mr. Waterhouse compares *P. bivittata* to *P. nemorum*, Linn., and says that the *prothorax* is more closely punctured, thus implying that the puncturation of the elytra is similar to that of *P. nemorum*, but in the present insect the elytra are very much more closely and finely punctured.

South Australia; also Victoria; on *Cruciferae*.

BUPRESTIDÆ.

MELOBASIS.

M. costata, Thoms. (Typ. Bupr. App. I., p. 16). This name is preoccupied by Sir W. Macleay. Judging from the descriptions, it is possible that both names refer to the same insect, which (pending the decision of this point) should stand thus—*M. costata*, Macl. (Trans. Ent. Soc., N.S.W., II., p. 24); ? *costata*, Thoms. (loc. cit.).

M. costifera, Thoms. (loc. cit., p. 16). There can hardly be a doubt that this is identical with *M. costata*, Saund., since renamed "*Saundersi*," Masters.

M. prasina, Thoms. (loc. cit., p. 17). The description of this insect hardly distinguishes it from some vars. of *M. verna*, Hope, though it is very likely to be distinct.

M. purpureosignata, Thoms. (loc. cit., p. 18). For this name—previously used for a *Melobasis* by Laporte and Gory—I propose *Thomsoni* as a substitute.

M. viridiobscura, Thoms. This species must be very close to *M. obscura*, Saund., which I renamed (*obscura* being a preoccupied name) *sordida* (Tr. Roy. Soc., S.A., 1887, p. 238). There are some discrepancies (e.g., M. Thomson does not refer to the transverse wrinkling of the prothorax, and his "*elytra obsolete striata*" hardly fits *M. sordida*), which render it probable that the types, if placed side by side, would be found to differ, but it is perhaps

well to draw attention to the possibility of identity, as M. Thomson's name would have priority if the insects are not distinct.

ANILARA.

M. Thomson, in his *Typ. Bupr. App. I.*, describes two new species of this genus—*platessa* and *Deyrollei*—from Adelaide neither of which is known to me. Judging from the description of the latter, I should say that *A. planifrons*, Blackb., is very near it, but M. Thomson's statement of his insect "corpus subtus * * * * sat grosse rugoso-punctatum" is quite conclusive as to their being specifically distinct. The description of *A. platessa* is much too short, but it reads very like a description of the insect which I take to be *A. Adelaide*, Hope; unfortunately, however, M. Thomson does not mention whether the vertex bears an impressed line, and in the absence of information on that point it is impossible to decide the matter. Mr. E. Saunders (*Tr. E.S.*, 1865, p. 19) published an enlarged but still brief description of the type of *A. Adelaide*, accompanied by a figure which makes it appear a wider species than the measurements annexed to the description would show it to be. The types which I refer to it agree with the figure.

STIGMODERA.

I have received by the courtesy of M. Kerremans a copy of a valuable memoir recently published by him containing notes on certain species of this genus, together with some ably-written descriptions of new species. The following remarks on the memoir will perhaps be of interest:—

S. picea, Kerrs. This species is very probably identical with *S. pubicollis*, Waterh. (var. *major*). If so, M. Kerremans seems right in considering it a good species.

S. fusca, Saund. The author points out very rightly that Mr. Saunders' substitution of this name for *Parryi*, Hope (a substitution adopted in Masters' Catalogue) is quite unjustifiable.

S. Castelnaudi, Thoms. (nec Saund.). The author proposes for this name (which is preoccupied) the substitution of "*Laportei*." But *Laportei* is itself preoccupied, having been used for a *Stigmodera* by M. Boheman, and also Mr. Masters had already substituted "*Thomsoniana*" for *Castelnaudi*, Thoms. (*Proc. L. S.*, N.S.W., XII.).

S. apicalis (White, ms.) Kerrs. The author furnishes a description of this previously undescribed insect, but he seems to have overlooked the fact that the name has been previously used by Rev. F. W. Hope and accepted and published by Laporte and Gory for a different insect. I propose, therefore, for the present species the name *Kerremansi*.

S. distinguenda, Thoms. For this, the name being preoccupied, the author proposes to substitute "*fraterna*."

S. flava, Thoms. This name being preoccupied, the author proposes "*flavidula*," overlooking the fact that Mr. Masters (loc. cit.) has already proposed *flavescens*.

S. caelestis, Kerrs. The name *caelestis* being pre-occupied by M. Thomson (Arch. Ent. I., p. 113), I propose "*stillata*" as a substitute.

S. obesissima, Thoms. (Typ. Bupr. App. I., p. 32). The habitat given for this species is simply "Australia." I have seen an example belonging to Mr. C. French, which was taken in Queensland.

S. marmorea, sp. nov. ♂ Minus lata; minus convexa; sat nitida; nigro-ænea, elytris obscure rufis testaceo-maculatis; capite sternisque dense, abdomine sparsius, griseo-pilosis; capite vix concavo, linea longitudinali leviter impresso, confertim subtilius punctulato; prothorace quam longiori (et postice quam antice) duabus partibus latiori, confertim subtilius punctulato et minus crasse (ad latera magis fortiter) vermiculato-ruguloso, antice fortiter bisinuato vix concavo, lateribus leviter arcuatis, basi leviter bisinuata; elytris fortiter striatis, striis subtiliter punctulatis, interstitiis subcarinatis subtiliter sparsim punctulatis, interstitio 6° ad basin late crasse ruguloso postice punctis nonnullis magnis instructo, margine basali leviter æqualiter convexo, apice leviter truncato; corpore subtus crebre subtilius sat æqualiter sat aspere (abdomine minus crebre minus aspere) punctulato; segmento ventrali apicali quam penultimum parum longiori, paullo magis crebre punctulato, apice arcuatim emarginato. Long., 14½ l.; lat., 5 l.

The testaceous spots on the elytra are not very conspicuous or well defined, and probably are variable. In the example before me there are on each elytron an elongate spot running backward from the middle of the base, a small spot near the suture a little in front of the middle, two or three small spots placed transversely a little behind the middle, and a larger oval spot placed transversely near the apex, and the lateral margin is narrowly testaceous except close to the base and apex, its testaceous colour being a little dilated inward at intervals along its course. From the position of the testaceous spots I should conjecture that in some examples the elytra might bear four more or less interrupted transverse fasciæ. An elevated carina (abbreviated at both ends) runs down the prothorax of the example before me but is perhaps the result of the vermiculate interstices being accidentally continuous at that part.

This insect must be placed among the large vermiculate-rugulose species of *Stigmodera*, but I do not know any species to which I can say that it is nearly allied; perhaps it suggests the idea of *Reichei*, L. & G., as much as anything.

In order to compare it with a well-known and common species I place it beside an example of *S. Mitchelli*, Hope, and find that (disregarding colour and markings)—the head differs chiefly in being pilose and very much more closely and finely punctured—the prothorax chiefly in being vermiculately rugulose with the intervals of the rugæ very closely punctulate, and also in having its sides very much less strongly rounded and its front margin more strongly bisinuate—the elytral sculpture is not very different—and the sculpture of the underside differs chiefly in the ventral segments being more closely punctured and a little more disposed to rugulosity. The general form is much more elongate and less robust than that of *S. Mitchelli*. The extremely crowded sculpture of the prothorax seems to be a very distinctive character; it is very much more crowded than in *S. grandis*, Don.—more so also than in *S. Stevensi*, Gehin.

S. Australia; a single example in the *S. Australian Museum*.

S. Karatta, sp. nov. ♀ (?) Minus lata; sat convexa; sat nitida; subtus sat alte griseo-pilosa; supra sanguinea, capite prothorace (lateribus exceptis) et elytrorum fasciis 3 margineque apicali nigro-cœruleis; corpore subtus pedibusque cyaneis, prosterni abdominisque lateribus et hujus apice sanguineis; capite inter oculos longitudinaliter concavo, subtilius sat crebre punctulato; prothorace ad latera vix manifeste marginato, quam longiori (et postice quam antice) vix duabus partibus latiori, crebre sat fortiter punctulato, antice vix bisinuatum leviter concavo, lateribus sat rotundatis, basi leviter bisinuata; elytris fortiter striatis, striis subtiliter punctulatis, interstitiis sub-carinatis subtiliter sparsim punctulatis, interstitio 6° ad basin late ruguloso, margine basali leviter convexo, apice rotundato; corpore subtus crebre subtilius sat aspere (abdomine paullo minus crebre vix aspere, sternis in medio sparsim) punctulato; segmento ventrali apicali quam penultimum sat longiori, subtiliter creberrime punctulato, postice transversim depresso et subtruncato; unguiculis simplicibus. Long., 9—10½ l.; lat., 4—4½ l.

The markings on the prothorax and elytra scarcely differ from those of *S. Mitchelli*, Hope, and probably are equally variable. In the two examples before me those on the elytra differ so much (the front fascia in one being much broader than in the other, and the hindmost fascia in one being reduced to two spots) that it would be waste of space to describe them. The species is very near to *S. Mitchelli*, but very distinct, differing from the corres-

ponding sex of that insect as follows:—The head is much more hollowed out down the middle, and evidently more closely and finely punctured; the prothorax is at its widest nearer to the base, and its thickened lateral edging is almost obsolete; the elytra are not in the least sinuate at the apex, and the apical ventral segment is very much more closely and finely punctured, and its hinder portion is abruptly depressed—almost concave transversely—its apex, moreover, being almost sharply truncate instead of evenly rounded. (In the other sex of *Mitchelli* this segment is arcuately emarginate at the apex.) In the examples before me the sanguineous lateral border of the prothorax is wider than the pale margin in any specimen that I have seen of *Mitchelli*.

Kangaroo Island; taken by Mr. J. G. O. Tepper.

S. jubata, sp. nov. ♀ (?) Minus lata; minus convexa; nitida; omnino (elytris exceptis) pilis subtilibus erectis griseis sparsim vestita; versicolor (altero situ viridis vel æneoviridis, altero splendide cuprea vel purpurea); elytris singulis vitta discoidali angusta (postice dilatata) a basi usque ad medium producta, macula marginali pone humerum, et macula transversa arcuata ante apicem posita, flavis ornatis; capite prothoraceque subtilius sat crebre punctulatis; illo longitudinaliter late leviter concavo; hoc ad latera haud marginato, quam longiori (et postice quam antice) dimidia parte latiori, antice bisinuatim leviter concavo, lateribus leviter arcuatis, basi leviter bisinuata; elytris striatis, striis punctulatis, interstitiis minus convexis vix manifeste punctulatis, apice truncato et vix bispinoso, marginibus postice haud denticulatis; corpore subtus subtiliter (sternis in medio sparsim latera versus crebre, abdomine minus crebre) punctulato; segmento ventrali apicali quam penultimum paullo longiori, vix aliter punctulato, postice rotundato-truncato, ante apicem in medio leviter sub-foveato; unguiculis simplicibus. Long., 9 l.; lat., $3\frac{1}{5}$ l.

Tasmania; in the collection of C. French, Esq.

S. Frenchi sp. nov. ♀ (?) Sat elongata; minus convexa; sat nitida; subtus et in capite griseo-pilosa; capite, pedibus, prothorace (hoc ad latera maculatim flavo), sternis (his ad latera et hic illic maculatim flavis), segmentorum ventralium marginibus anticis posticisque et maculis nonnullis lateralibus, pedibusque, nigris vel cœruleo-nigris; elytris pallide flavis, postice latera versus læte sanguineis, basi anguste ænea, sutura ab apice fere ad scutellum sat late cyanea; hoc colore circum apicem, pone medium (rotundatim), ad medium (fasciatim), et ante medium oblique antrorsum, utrinque

dilatato; capite prothoraceque sat crebre subfortiter punctulatis; illo longitudinaliter sub-tri-sulcato, sulco medio lato parum profundo, sulcis lateralibus vix perspicuis; hoc ad latera haud marginato, quam longiori (et postice quam antice) fere duabus partibus latiori, antice bisinuatim vix concavo, lateribus a basi fere ad medium subrectis antice arcuatim convergentibus, basi in medio latissime lobata; elytris striatis, striis subtiliter punctulatis, interstitiis leviter convexis minus subtiliter punctulatis, apice rotundato, marginibus postice haud denticulatis; corpore subtus minus fortiter minus crebre (sternis ad latera sat fortiter sat crebre) punctulato; segmento ventrali apicali quam penultimum fere duplo longiori, haud aliter punctulato, postice rotundatim (fere angulatim) producto; unguiculis ad basin haud dentatis. Long., 11 l.; lat., 4 l.

A very distinct species. The elytra are of a very pale straw-colour, the lateral margin from about the middle to a little before the apex being bright-scarlet, this scarlet patch increasing in width from its front hindward. Looking at the two elytra together, one sees the cyaneous markings as one large continuous figure of very complicated pattern nowhere touching the margins except at the apex. By a little exercise of the imagination this figure may be regarded as bearing some resemblance to a human form seated, the rounded portion (deeply emarginate in front) near the scutellum being taken as the head, the fascia-like extension on either side (about the middle) representing the arms extended, the rounded dilatation (behind the middle) representing the outline of the bent legs, and the edging that runs round the apex forming the feet.

Judging from the description of *S. rubricauda*, Waterh., I should judge that this species resembles it, but that insect appears to be smaller, with the prothorax unicolorous and the elytra "bluntly pointed" at the apex (in *S. Frenchi* they are quite evenly rounded). The dark markings on the elytra of *rubricauda* appear moreover to be confined to the base, the hind part of the suture, and the extreme apex.

It should be noted that the wide shallow lobe forming the middle portion of the hindmargin of the prothorax falls into a corresponding emargination in the front of the elytra, as in *S. sanguinea*, Saund., *viridicincta*, Waterh., and allied species, near which, I think, the present insect should stand.

Victoria; presented to me by C. French, Esq.

S. Wimmeræ, sp. nov. ♀ (?) Lata; sat depressa; sat nitida; obscure ænea; prothorace (marginibus anguste æneis exceptis) et abdominis lateribus apiceque rufis; elytris rufo-testaceis, margine antico et apicali (anguste) suturaque (angustissime,

nihilominus paullo pone scutellum minus anguste) æneis; capite sat fortiter sat crebre punctulato, longitudinaliter concavo et linea subtili impresso, prothorace ad latera marginato, quam longiori (et postice quam antice) fere duplo latiori, antice fortiter bisinuato vix concavo, rugulose fortiter sat crebre (postice in medio minus crebre) punctulato, linea mediana (antice obsoleta) lævi notata, lateribus fortiter rotundatis, basi undulatum bisinuata; elytris striatis, striis subtiliter punctulatis, interstitiis sat convexis sparsim minus subtiliter punctulatis, apice rotundato, marginibus postice haud denticulatis; corpore subtus (a capite ad apicem gradatim minus crebre magis crasse nihilominus sternis in medio sparsissime) rugulose punctulato; segmento ventrali apicali quam penultimum paullo longiori, postice late rotundato, apicem juxta leviter depresso sat crebre subtilius punctulato; unguiculis basi fortiter dentatis. Long., 13 l.; lat., $5\frac{1}{2}$ l.

Near *S. sanguiventris*, Saund., from which (apart from want of pilosity, which may be sexual, and colour) the present species differs *inter alia* by the apices of its elytra being each quite evenly rounded. The difference of colour is chiefly seen on the prothorax, which in this insect is entirely red on the upper surface (except a narrow brassy edging) and entirely blackish-green beneath, while the same segment in *sanguiventris* is of a dark bronzy colour, with its lateral margins both above and below red.

The base of the prothorax and front margin of the elytra are fitted to each other in the same manner as in *S. sanguinea*, Saund., *sanguiventris*, Saund., &c., but this sculpture is less strongly defined than in those species.

Victoria, Wimmera district; in the collection of C. French, Esq.

S. Victoriensis, sp. nov. ♀ (?) Sat angusta; sat convexa; sat nitida; anea (certo adspectu cuprea vel purpurascens); prothoracis lateribus et in elytris singulis signaturis quinis (sc. macula prope scutellum subrotundata, macula marginali elongata pone basin, fascia vix antemediana suturam haud attingenti, fascia pone medium suturam haud attingenti et macula parva subapicali), flavis; capite (hoc profunde longitudinaliter concavo) prothoraceque sat crebre sat fortiter punctulatis; prothorace ad latera haud marginato, quam longiori (et postice quam antice) dimidia parte latiori, antice leviter concavo leviter bisinuato, linea mediana irregulari lævi instructo, latitudine majori sat longe pone medium posita, lateribus sat fortiter rotundatis, basi fortiter bisinuata; elytris punctulato-striatis, interstitiis punctulatis

antice subplanatis postice convexis, apice oblique emarginato bispinoso (spina externa multo majori), lateribus postice subtiliter crenulatis; corpore subtus crebre subtilius (sternis in medio multo minus crebre) punctulato; segmento ventrali apicali quam penultimum vix longiori, postice truncato vix magis crebre punctulato, apicem juxta declivi; unguiculis simplicibus. Long. 7 l.; lat., $2\frac{3}{5}$ l.

The puncturation of the prothorax becomes gradually coarser and more sparse from the front to the base, but is not noticeably coarser at the sides. The upper surface is in colour and markings extremely like that of *S. cupreoflava*, Saund. (figured in Ins. Saund. III. 1, t. 1, fig. 14), but differs in the prothorax having its lateral margins yellow, in the basal spot on each elytron being smaller, the lateral spot not reaching the shoulder, the hindmost transverse spot not being continued hindward along the margin, and the presence of a small spot close to the suture near the apex; the present species differs from *S. cupreoflava* also in its much less strongly punctured prothorax, devoid of an impressed dorsal line, &c. It also in markings and colour on the upper surface closely resembles a form of *S. octo-spilota*, L. & G., from which it differs by its dark undersurface, differently formed apex of elytra, less closely punctured prothorax, &c. The combination of elytra spinose at apex, prothorax with a yellow border, underside uniformly dark, elytra marked with yellow spots, will distinguish this insect from all previously described bearing any superficial resemblance to it.

Victoria; the type (in my own collection) was taken near Ballarat.

S. eremita, sp. nov. Sat angusta; sat convexa; sat nitida; ænea (certo adspectu obscure cuprea vel cyanea); prothoracis lateribus et in elytris singulis signaturis quaternis (sc. macula prope scutellum subrotundata, macula marginali elongata pone basin, fascia vix antemediana suturam fere attingenti, et fascia pone medium suturam haud attingenti) flavis; capite (hoc late leviter longitudinaliter concavo) antice sat fortiter minus crebre, postice sat crebre subtilius, punctulato; prothorace ad latera haud marginato, quam longiori (et postice quam antice) circiter dimidia parte latiori, antice leviter vix bisinuatim concavo, linea mediana irregulari lævi instructo, latitudine majori sat longe pone medium posita, lateribus sat fortiter rotundatis, basi minus fortiter bisinuata; elytris punctulato-striatis, interstitiis vix distincte punctulatis antice subplanatis postice convexis, apice oblique vix emarginato, partis subemarginatæ angulo externo spiniformi, lateribus postice crenulatis; corpore subtus sat longe minus

dense piloso; sternis fortiter rugulose sat crebre (parte mediana sparsim haud rugulose excepta) punctulatis; prosterno inter coxas sat angusto retrorsum gradatim angustato; segmentis ventralibus 1° 5° que praesertim in medio sat fortiter (fere ut sterna in medio), ceteris antice multo magis crebre subtiliter postice nullomodo, punctulatis; segmento ventrali apicali quam penultimum paullo longiori, postice truncato-vix-emarginato, juxta apicem quam antice haud magis declivi; unguiculis simplicibus. Long., $5\frac{1}{2}$ l.; lat., 2 l.

The possession in combination of the four characters mentioned above as distinguishing *S. Victoriensis* from most of its congeners will also distinguish this present insect from all previously described at all closely resembling it, except *S. Victoriensis*, which is very near it, but from which it differs in being smaller and in the absence of the yellow spot close to the apex of the elytra (it is no doubt uncertain whether either of these characters is constant), as well as in the following structural characters:—On the undersurface the middle piece of the prosternum is narrower even at its front (*i.e.*, at the point immediately before the front of the coxæ where its lateral striæ commence), and thence is very considerably narrowed hindward, so that the lateral striæ conspicuously approximate hindward. This form of prosternum is unusual in this genus, the sides of the middle piece being usually parallel or nearly so; indeed I do not know any very common and widely distributed species in which it is similarly formed; in *S. vittata*, Saund., however, it is very similar but not quite so decidedly narrowed hindward. The intermediate ventral segments in *S. eremita* are much more finely and closely punctured than in *S. Victoriensis*, except at their apical margin where there is a wide impunctate edging. In the example before me the sutural apex of the elytra is not distinctly prominent, whereas it is spiniform in *Victoriensis*; and the general shape offers a further distinction, *S. eremita* being less elongate and cylindric than its ally, and having elytra considerably wider at their post-humeral dilatation than the prothorax, their width at this point being about the same as at the dilatation behind the middle, whereas in *Victoriensis* the elytra at their post-humeral dilatation are considerably narrower than at their hinder dilatation and scarcely wider than the prothorax.

Western Australia, near Eucla; sent to me by Mr. Graham.

S. pallidipennis, sp. nov. Minus angustata; subdepressa; viridis vel nigro-anea vel igneo-cuprea, elytris abdomineque totis pallide flavis, hoc basi submetallico-micanti; capite sat elongato crebre fortiter punctulato, longitudinaliter late profunde concavo; prothorace quam longiori (et postice quam antice) tribus partibus latiori, creberrime sat fortiter sub-

aspere (ad latera vix magis crasse) punctulato, antice vix bisinuatum leviter concavo, latitudine majori fere ad basin posita, lateribus vix distincte marginatis subrectis, basi fortiter bisinuata, angulis omnibus acutis; elytris sat fortiter punctulato-striatis, interstitiis punctulatis antice leviter (postice gradatim magis fortiter) convexis, lateribus apicem versus minute denticulatis, apice emarginato leviter bispinoso; corpore subtus confertim sat fortiter (sternis in medio minus crebre exceptis) sat aspere punctulato; segmento ventrali apicali quam penultimum paullo longiori, haud aliter punctulato, alterius sexus (?) apice rotundato alterius (?) late vix bisinuato; unguiculis simplicibus. Long., $4\frac{1}{2}$ — $5\frac{1}{2}$ l.; lat., $1\frac{3}{5}$ — $1\frac{9}{10}$ l.

A flattish rather wide species much narrowed at both ends, not unlike *S. mustela-major*, Thoms., in outline save that the sides of the prothorax are much less rounded; the shape of this segment—narrow in front with sides diverging from the front almost to the base itself in almost straight lines—is unusual in the genus. This character in combination with the colouring—entirely of a blackish or metallic colour except the elytra and abdomen which are entirely pale testaceous—will, I think, distinguish the present species satisfactorily. I have seen several examples which vary *inter se* only in respect of the darkly coloured parts being coppery or green or blackish as the case may be.

S. Australia; Port Lincoln district.

S. Dawsonensis, sp. nov. Sat lata; minus convexa; sat nitida; subtus vix pubescens; nigra, elytrorum maculis 4 (sc. macula parva discoidali prope basin posita, alia paullo majori post-humerali, alia magna subrotundata vix ante medium posita, alia angusta transversa ante apicem) flavis; capite minus elongato, longitudinaliter late sat profunde concavo, sat crebre sat fortiter punctulato; prothorace sat convexo, in medio late longitudinaliter vix concavo, ante scutellum fovea parva instructo, quam longiori (et postice quam antice) vix plus dimidio latiori, ut *S. guttaticollis* (nihilominus ubique magis subtiliter) punctulato, latitudine majori vix pone medium posita, lateribus haud marginatis fortiter rotundatis, margine antico leviter vix sinuatim concavo, angulis posticis rectis, basi fortiter bisinuata; elytris ut *S. guttaticollis* terminatis, punctulato-striatis, interstitiis punctulatis antice subplanatis postice sat convexis, lateribus postice haud denticulatis; corpore subtus crebre sat subtiliter (prosterno magis fortiter subrugulose), in medio vix minus crebre, punctulato; segmento ventrali apicali quam penultimum sat

longiori, postice triangulariter producto; unguiculis simplicibus. Long., $3\frac{1}{5}$ l.; lat., $1\frac{2}{5}$ l.

The elytra at their posthumeral dilatation are of the same width as at their postmedian dilatation, and a little wider than the greatest width of the prothorax. In the example before me the discoidal yellow spot near the base extends from the third interstice to the fifth inclusive. The posthumeral spot is on the external three interstices; the large, somewhat-rounded spot, with its hinder end at the middle of the elytra, becomes wider from the lateral margin (from which it is separated by one interstice) towards the suture (where it reaches the sutural stria). The sub-apical spot is separated by a single interstice from both suture and lateral margin, and is very narrow and nearly straight. The base of the prothorax is exactly the same width as the base of the elytra.

In order to compare this species with a familiar one I place it beside *S. cruentata*, Kirby, and find that (disregarding colour and markings) it differs chiefly as follows:—It is a little shorter, wider, and less convex; the head is considerably wider between the eyes, the prothorax is more transverse, with more strongly-rounded sides and (though the puncturation scarcely differs otherwise) without a distinct lævigata central line; on the underside it differs chiefly in the prosternum much more closely punctured in the middle, and in the apical-ventral segment being obliquely truncate on either side behind, the two truncate faces meeting in an angle in the middle (this may be sexual).

This species, in the general style of markings, &c., belongs to the most numerous group of this extensive genus, being devoid of markings, except on the elytra, and having these spined at the apex. The nearest to it are probably *S. Kreffti*, Macl., *lilliputana*, Thoms., and *neologa*, Thoms., all of which are described too briefly to indicate differences other than in markings, but they all seem to be differently marked; *Kreffti* has the "subapical fascia" continued along the lateral margin of the elytron, and there becomes of a deep-red colour; *lilliputana* is described as having no markings in the posterior portion of the elytra; *neologa* seems to be a larger insect of blue-green colour, with bright-red markings on the elytra, and without a discoidal spot near the base of the same.

Queensland; Dawson River district; sent to me by Mr. French.

S. trispinosa, Kerremans. There is nothing in the description of this species indicating any distinction from *S. bicincta*, Boisd. It is true the original description of the latter is not sufficiently detailed for its identification, but M. Thomson (Typ. Bupr. App. I., p. 34) has added details (presumably from inspection of the

type) which show that *S. trispinosa* must at any rate be excessively close to it.

S. rubrocincta, Kerremans. This name having been previously employed by M. Gehin (Bull. Soc. Mosel., 1855, p. 13) for a different species of *Stigmodera*, I propose to substitute *cincta* for M. Kerremans' name.

S. guttaticollis, sp. nov. Minus lata; sat convexa; sat nitida; subtus breviter pubescens; supra rubra; capite, prothoracis macula magna transversa antemediana in medio triangulariter retrorsum producta, scutello, et elytrorum maculis (sc. macula magna numerali utrinque posita, alia communi postmediana, alia utrinque postmediana, alia communi quadrata apicali), cyaneis; corpore subtus (prosterni lateribus rubris exceptis) antennis pedibusque cyaneis; capite sat elongato, longitudinaliter profunde concavo, sat fortiter sat crebre punctulato; prothorace subgibboso, quam longiori (et postice quam antice) plus dimidio latiori, postice in medio sat fortiter minus crebre (antice gradatim magis subtiliter magis crebre, latera versus gradatim magis rugosule) punctulato, latitudine majori sat longe pone medium posita, lateribus haud marginatis sat fortiter rotundatis, margine antico leviter bisinuatim concavo, basi fortiter bisinuata, angulis posticis acutissimis retrorsum directis, linea longitudinali laevi mediana fovea parva postice terminata; elytris apice oblique emarginatis (incisura intus vix manifeste, extus fortiter, spinosa), punctulato-striatis, interstitiis sat crebre punctulatis antice suturam versus modice (postice et latera versus fortiter) convexis, lateribus postice denticulatis; corpore subtus (sternis in medio exceptis) confertim minus fortiter subaspere punctulato; segmento ventrali apicali quam penultimum paullo longiori apice subsinuatim truncato; tibiis anterioribus 4 basi sat fortiter curvatis; unguiculis simplicibus. Long., $4\frac{1}{2}$ l.; lat., $1\frac{1}{3}$ l.

The elytra at their posthumeral dilatation are of the same width as at their post-median dilatation, and very slightly wider than the greatest width of the prothorax. The post-median common spot and the two other post-median spots form a transverse series across the elytra. The base of the prothorax is exactly the same width as the base of the elytra.

This species is distinguished from all its congeners except a small group by the following in combination:—Underside (except sides of prosternum) of uniform dark colour, prothorax and elytra with markings, elytra spinose at apex; of the few species not greatly different in size presenting this combination it seems nearest to *S. gibbicollis*, Saund., and *fascigera*, Kerremans; from

both these it differs entirely in its markings, and also from the former *inter alia* by its prothorax very strongly bisinuate at the base; the description of the latter is hardly detailed enough to specify other differences than of colour and markings. The prothorax in respect of markings is almost exactly like that of *S. Pertyi*, L. & G., without the basal dark mark which is present on the latter. I do not know any other species having the elytra similarly marked.

North Queensland; sent to me by Mr. Duboulay.

S. Lais, Thoms. The author does not quote a more exact habitat than "Australia" for this species. I have specimens certainly I think referable to it from Western Australia.

S. guttata, sp. nov. Sat lata; minus convexa; sat nitida; aureo-viridis, elytris abdomineque (hoc viridi-micanti) testaceis; illis basi summa, maculis parvis postmedianis utrinque 2 latus versus positus, et spinis apicalibus, obscure viridibus; capite sat elongato, longitudinaliter profunde concavo, sat fortiter sat crebre punctulato; prothorace quam longiori dimidio (postice quam antice duplo) latiori, postice in medio fortiter minus crebre (antice gradatim magis subtiliter magis crebre, latera versus gradatim magis rugosule) punctulato, latitudine majori longe pone medium posita, lateribus antice fortiter sinuatis pone medium ampliatio-rotundatis, margine antico fortiter concavo in medio anguste producto, basi late sat fortiter lobata, angulis anticis valde acutis posticis rectis, linea longitudinali lævi mediana antice obsoleta postice fovea parva terminata; elytris apice oblique emarginatis bispinosis, punctulato-striatis, striarum punctis fuscis sat magnis, interstitiis minus convexis antice suturam versus sublævibus aliunde obscure punctulatis, lateribus postice denticulatis; sternis ad latera crasse sat crebre in medio sparsim subtiliter, abdomine confertim subfortiter (processu intercoxali crassius sparsius excepto), punctulatis; segmento ventrali (femine?) apicali quam penultimum sat longiori, postice rotundato; unguiculis simplicibus. Long., 9 l.; lat., $3\frac{2}{5}$ l.

Var. (?) Minor (long., 7 l.); elytris pone scutellum macula communi viridi instructis, macula postmediana utrinque singula.

The type of this species is very like *S. bimaculata*, Saund. (from North-West Australia), as figured (Journ. Linn. Soc. IX., t. 10, fig. 48), if the dark-coloured apex of the elytra were absent from the figure and a second dark spot were added between the spot represented on the elytron and the margin. *S. bimaculata*, however, is described as having a very differently sculptured prothorax (e.g., with an impressed dorsal line, and a fovea near each posterior angle).

The base of the prothorax of the present species is quite as wide as the base of the elytra; these latter are slightly wider at their postmedian than at their posthumeral dilatation, and their base projects forward conspicuously and angularly at a point between the fifth and sixth punctulate-striae.

From *S. straminea*, Macl. (of which I possess a type), *S. guttata* differs *inter alia* in the same respects as from *S. bimaculata*. I may remark here that *S. bimaculata* must be very close to *S. straminea*, judging from the figure and description of the former, which scarcely show any difference from the latter except in the postmedian spot on each elytron being nearer the suture and the apex of the elytra being more strongly spined. *S. cinnamomea*, Macl., and *auricollis*, Thoms., are near the present species; the former is insufficiently described, but has the head "finely punctured" and the elytra devoid of isolated spots; the underside of the latter is entirely metallic green.

S. Australia; Lyndoch Valley, &c.

S. guttata sexus alter (?). Sat angusta; sat convexa; elytris (exempli typici) basi summa (vix manifeste), sutura (hac ante apicem rotundatim dilatata), linea obliqua posthumerali, et macula postmediana prope marginem, viridibus; prothorace quam longiori (et postice quam antice) vix plus dimidio latiori, latitudine majori vix pone medium posita, lateribus sat fortiter rotundatis; elytris basi quam prothoracis basis sat latioribus, segmento ventrali apicali quam penultimum haud longiori, apice subsinuato; ceteris ut *S. guttata*.

Var.? Elytrorum notis viridibus plus minus (nec omnino) deficientibus; nonnullis exemplis cupreis (elytris abdomineque exceptis). Long., $6\frac{1}{2}$ l.; lat., $2\frac{1}{2}$ l.

This insect occurs in the same localities as *S. guttata*, and bears so many striking resemblances to that species that in spite of serious discrepancies I cannot satisfy myself that the differences are more than sexual. Each form is extremely variable—indeed, I have not seen two examples of either quite identical. The extreme of the last described form has elytra entirely testaceous except the suture; another example has the metallic colour of the suture interrupted in several places and a single metallic spot on either side behind the middle.

LAMELLICORNES.

BOLBOCERAS.

B. Richardscæ, sp. nov. ♂ Piceum; capite prothoraceque fortiter rugulose punctulatis; elytris subtiliter 14-punctulato-striatis, striis prope marginem magis fortiter impressis; pygidio den-

sissime hirsuto; tibiis anticis externe obtuse 6-dentatis; clypeo antice cornu porrecto valido minus elongato armato; scutello sat fortiter sat crebre punctulato; prothorace in medio profunde longitudinaliter excavato, partis excavatæ marginibus cornubus 4 armatis (sc. cornu postico mediano brevi erecto, alio antico mediano brevi erecto, alio utrinque majori intus incurvato). Long., 8 l.; lat. $4\frac{2}{3}$ l.

The sides of the clypeus about half way between the eyes and the frontal horn are subtubercularly elevated, and the front external angles of the ocular canthi are also prominent. The excavation on the prothorax is of a shape that defies exact description. It reaches from the horn-like elevation of the front margin hindward about three-quarters the length of the whole segment in the form of an extremely deep canal, which is of somewhat regular form in the lower half of its depth, but above that level it begins to widen out very irregularly, so that in some places it seems to be (on the level of the general surface) nearly twice as wide as in other places; the hinder part is limited by a well-defined keel-like ridge—a production of which forms the horn at the middle of the hind margin of the excavation, and which, instead of turning forward to edge the sides of the excavation, runs on transversely to near the lateral margin of the prothorax. The hinder end of the excavation is deeply cavernous. The puncturation of the general surface is continued within the excavation, where, however, it is less rugulose. The length of the horn on the clypeus is about equal to that of the horn on either side of the prothoracic excavation, and is also about equal to the length of the scutellum from its base to its apex. The surface of the prothorax is uneven even outside the excavation, but there is no indication of the deep fovea near the anterior angles which exists in many species of the genus. The striation of the elytra is very feebly impressed, and some of the striæ are obsolete in some part of their length. This species is not very like any other previously described.

South Australia; taken by Mrs. Richards near Warrina.